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IMPORTANT INTIMATION.

NOW READY.



(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST, A DIRECTORY AND WORK OF REFERENCE ON ALL IMPORTANT LOCAL SUBJECTS FOR CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, NORTH BORNEO, THE PHILIPPINES, AND COREA, FOR THE YEAR 1888.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY has again been enlarged and is THE CHEAPEST, MOST COMPLETE, AND ONLY RELIABLE WORK OF THE KIND PUBLISHED IN THE FAR EAST.

THE above named work, published at the Office of "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," contains a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia comprised between Penang, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Chinese Ports, including Wladivostok, Formosa, the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, Coochin-China, the Philippine Islands, Corea, British North Borneo, the British Colony of Hongkong, and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. It also contains the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States and the countries East of the Straits, including the New Treaties between FRANCE and CHINA, CHINA and GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE and ANNAM, RUSSIA and CHINA, BRAZIL and CHINA, and the KOREAN TREATY, together with conditions of Trade, and the Port, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; also descriptions of the various Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, Professional and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter, upon forms specially sent for that purpose so as to ensure accuracy. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Headquarters; in fact, no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a handy and perfectly reliable book of reference for all classes.

In addition to the information enumerated above "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1888 contains a carefully revised

INDEX TO THE ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG.

A SPECIAL LIST OF FOREIGNERS employed in Steamers making short voyages from Hongkong;

THE PRIVATE RESIDENCES of the Principal Government Officials, the Leading Merchants, the Foreign Consuls, Professional Men, Justices of the Peace, &c.

A LADIES DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG AND

A Mass of interesting information on various subjects, culled from the most trustworthy sources.

THE WINNERS of ALL IMPORTANT RACES at HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, FOCHOW, and AMOY, with times, and other interesting particulars, carefully compiled from the most reliable sources, make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a *valuable medium* for all classes of sportsmen.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1888 is Printed on a superior quality of Paper and is the best printed and most handsomely bound volume published East of the Suez Canal.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" is order that it may circulate extensively outside this Colony, is published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at This Office, or through any of our Agents at the various Ports, for

THREE DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an Ordinary Advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong or any other part of the East, at such a low price.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" offers Special Advantages as an Advertising Medium. It has an extensive circulation in all Ports between Singapore and Newchwang, in the Australasian Colonies, the United States, and the United Kingdom, and the scale of charges has been fixed at an exceptionally low rate. Terms can be learned on application.

Suggestions for the improvement of this work are respectfully solicited.

Orders for COPIES, and for ADVERTISEMENTS may be sent to the Agents at the various Ports, or to the Office of

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," LONDON, 16th January 1888.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR ANNUAL SUPPLY

of

LAWN GRASS SEED

and

SWEET CORN,

For immediate sowing.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1888.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph," and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in that day's issue not later than Three o'clock so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The Hongkong Telegraph has the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore the best medium for Advertisers. Terms can be learnt on application.

The Hongkong Telegraph's number at the Telephone Central Exchange is No. 1.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to the Hongkong Telegraph are respectfully reminded that all Subscriptions are payable in advance.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1888.

No fresh developments have occurred in reference to the strike of the cargo-boat coolies since we last wrote. The Government is stated to have fully determined not to give way, although it is generally believed that His Excellency the Governor fully recognises the foolish and objectionable character of the measure he has been led into sanctioning, and which he is now almost compelled to enforce. Amongst the

community there is only one opinion, and that is that the sooner the colony is rid of the antique fossils whose ridiculous fads are constantly creating unnecessary disturbances, raising up racial differences and class grievances, and impeding the trade of the port, the better will it be for the true interests of Hongkong. It is no doubt a great hardship that the rate-payers should be burdened with heavy pensions for superannuated numskulls who have been drawing exorbitant salaries for the past generation and doing just as little as possible in return; but of the two evils it will be much better to choose the lesser and get rid of these loafing obstructionists at any reasonable price. Meanwhile the men on strike are generally conducting themselves with the utmost propriety. Some straggling cases of intimidation have been reported, which, however, on investigation would appear to show the anxiety of the police to work up a case rather than any desire on the part of the cargo-boat people to create a riot or infringe the law. Had a strike of such magnitude occurred at home, rioting would have been almost a certainty long ere now; and in view of that fact, which will hardly be disputed, the peaceable demeanour of these Chinese laborers is much to be commended. They still, however, express their firm resolve to resist the attempt to force them to have their photographs placed amongst the records of the Central Police Station, and although we cannot but recognise the folly and uselessness of their resistance, we are at the same time bound to recognise the justice of their objections. This Journal has always stood up for the rights of our Chinese fellow-citizens when they have been threatened by Government despotism, and we do not hesitate now to denounce the injustice that is being forced on a hard-working and respectable class; but nevertheless, as a matter of expediency we would strongly urge upon the leading Chinese to exert their influence in inducing the men out on strike to conform for the time being, with the official force, so strongly insisted on. Far more can be achieved by argument and a proper representation of their grievances than by open hostility to the Government; the Chinese have many friends both in and out of the Legislative Council, who will champion their just cause at all hazards and in face of all opposition. Let the men return to work, and if their case is properly represented to the Governor, we are quite certain that His Excellency will be ready to see full justice done, even in the face of the retrograde notions and timorous fears of the anti-Chinese councillors by whom he is surrounded.

TELEGRAMS.

(From Straits Times)

THE CZAR AND THE PROPOSED BATTENBURG ALLIANCE.

BERLIN, April 10th.

The Czar has expressed himself quite indifferent about the betrothal of the Princess Victoria with Prince Alexander of Battenburg.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

LONDON, April 11th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Smith stated that it was not intended to introduce a Local Government Bill for Ireland during this session, but that the Government was prepared to submit such a bill when the Irish people could be deemed ready to receive the concession with loyalty to the Crown and constitution.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE P. & O. Company's steamer *Tanjore*, from Bombay, left Singapore for this port on the 18th inst., at 2 p.m.

A low estimate puts the number of persons supported by all the forms of employment furnished by electricity at 5,000,000.

IN Germany it is claimed that very nearly twelve pounds of sugar are now made from 100 pounds of beets, the cost of the production being only two cents per pound.

AN Emergency meeting of the Eothen Mark Lodge of Hongkong, No. 264, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

FEW people are aware that in Sweden and Norway it is a crime to make any profit on the sale of intoxicating drinks; they must be dispensed at cost price. We don't know how the distillers manage to make a living, but that is the law.

A TELEGRAM dated Massowah, 4th April, says:—The Negus (King John of Abyssinia) with his force has retreated towards Asmara, because the potentate feared to lose his prestige by concluding peace with Italy, at the same time he saw the futility of attacking the Italians in their entrenched positions.

AT Rockhampton, Queensland, a few weeks ago, a book-cannasser sued two women for the price of two hanks of drivel which he had induced them to order, and a fatherly old beak, high Lakin, found a verdict that they ought to have set the dog on him, and ordered him to pay the costs. The book fiend filed up at this, and said that his employer was a most respectable man, and a member of the New South Wales Parliament, and the magistrate remarked that perhaps the dog should have been set on him also. We call this a very shabby way to treat any decent dog.

WILLIAM SHANNON, aged 53, a seaman on board the barque *Lily*, was this morning charged at the Police Court, on remand, with having stolen a bag of clothes from another sailor named Brown, a resident at the Sailors' Home. The bag of clothing was missed by complainant from his berth in the Home and found by the police in the bunk of the prisoner on board his ship last Monday. Mr. Sercombe-Smith sentenced Shannon to free bond and lodgings at the colony's expense for the next six months, with the usual dose of hard labour to keep him out of mischief.

THE Indian contingent of Maharrattas to reinforce the Macao police arrived yesterday from Bombay by the steamship *Formosa*, and left today for Macao by the river steamer *Kishiang*. The force is composed of one officer, 153 soldiers, six women and four children. The paternal Government which holds its sway over that detested dependency of Portugal, yclept the Holy City, in the order issued for the conveyance of these men to Macao expressly mentioned that they were to go "without food." It is to be hoped the Maharrattas will fatten in the new pasture which has been so paternally provided for them in the neighbouring colony.

THE Commission appointed by the Government to test and report on the Peak Tramway line, consisting of Mr. J. S. Brewer, Government Marine Surveyor, Mr. J. Orange, Public Works Department, and Mr. H. R. W. Benbow, Inspector of Machinery in the Royal Naval Yard, made a trial of the Company's appliances yesterday morning. We regret to say that the result of the trial was not so satisfactory as could have been desired. Owing to some slight defect in the engines, which had not been foreseen, a breakage occurred when the Commissioners were being conveyed heavenwards, and the car stopped very much in the position of Mahomet's coffin. However, the defect is not a serious one and can be very easily remedied. The whole of the line is now in perfect order, and it is expected that in about a week's time everything will be in thorough working order and in a condition to fully satisfy the Government requirements.

It is said that in some of the cities on the Yellow River bean eggs can be bought at the rate of four cents a dozen and that they are much larger than the miserable things our Hotel landlords and landladies give us for breakfast here in Hongkong, but we should think they are beaten in size if not in price by the Great Auk's Egg whose reputation has been lately so much enhanced by Mr. Stevens, the famous egg man of King Street, Cornhill Garden.

This gentleman recently sold what is called a "very fine egg of the great auk for £235." It has, says *The Times*, been in the possession of its late owner since 1851 when it was purchased for £18. This we are informed—and we have no reason to doubt it—is the highest price which has ever been paid for a single egg, and an advance of £27 on the sum paid for an egg of the great auk sold last December. The auk belongs to the family of Pinguicula and his chief home is in Labrador, where some day we may possibly go collecting.

THE Russian transport *Moskwa*, with 'pilgrims' from Odessa for Vladivostok, arrived here on the 18th inst.

THE number of thousands of square miles in the British Empire is 9,339. The population of this vast area is estimated at 307,000,000.

THE gist of the telegrams in our Rangoon exchanges brought on by the steamship *Glenfinlar* has already appeared in our columns.

FUNNY man (of Chicago daily)—A sudden feeling of nausea has come over me. It must be something I've eaten. Horse editor (sympathetically)—Possibly it's something you have written.

SMALL BOY (to Solomon Isaacs)—Solomon Isaacs, do you know your two eyes resemble the palace and prison in Venice? Solomon Isaacs—Vell, no; how does dot gomb? Small Boy—The bridge of size is between 'em.

ACCORDING to experienced medical opinion, too rich a diet—rich in albuminous food—predisposes to gout, and this to kidney disease. Indulgence in strongly alcoholic drinks has the same result. The effects of "high living" are made still more serious by deficient muscular exercise, and all of these favor the development of fatty and calcareous degenerations in the heart and arteries. "Fast living," excesses of every sort, and indolence are among the most certain hindrances to attaining longevity.

MISS MARY SAMUEL, of Poona, a young Jewish lady, having successfully passed her first B.A. examination, the Jewish community of Bombay, in appreciation of her creditable progress in her studies, recently presented her with a very handsome silver vase with a suitable inscription engraved on it. In acknowledging this beautiful present, Miss Samuel expressed herself as greatly surprised and pleased, and said she felt gratified to know of the kindly feeling and friendly interest her community has taken in her welfare. In conclusion, the young student expressed the hope that she may prove herself worthy of the testimonial presented to her.

We note that the Tug-of-War in connection with the Police Athletic Sports will be pulled off at the lower part of the Parade Ground, by permission, on Monday, 23rd instant, at 4.30 p.m. precisely.

4.30 P.M.—TUG-OF-WAR.—Open to all Chinese in Government employ. Ten a side. Ten feet to be pulled over. No sitting down nor spikes allowed.—Prize \$15.

First Heat.

4.45 P.M.—EUROPEAN TUG-OF-WAR.—Open to Navy, Military, Volunteers, and Police. Ten a side. Ten feet to be pulled over. No sitting down nor spikes allowed. 1st Prize \$25. 2nd Prize \$20.

5 P.M.—TUG-OF-WAR.—For Sikhs and Gun Lascars.—Ten a side. Ten feet to be pulled over. No sitting down nor spikes allowed.—Prize \$15.

Second Heat.

5.15 P.M.—EUROPEAN TUG-OF-WAR.—As above.

5.30 P.M.—ASIATIC CONQUERORS' TUG-OF-WAR.—A forced entry for the winning teams of Nos. 7 and 14.—Prize \$10.

Final Heat.

5 P.M.—EUROPEAN TUG-OF-WAR.—As above.

Choice of ground to be decided by toss; and first pull over of ten feet to be final.

THE long pending Praya Extension scheme is apparently approaching an early solution. H.E. Governor Des Voeux at yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council clearly stated that the objections moved by the Naval and Military authorities to the extension of the Praya wall along the Naval Yard and past some of the Barracks, had been removed, and that a plan which appeared satisfactory to all parties would be submitted to the home authorities for final approval. That the City of Victoria will be a great gainer by the proposed extension, there seems to be no manner of doubt. One of the healthiest localities of the town is evidently the eastern seaside. Given an extension of our seaboard all along the city, from the Gas works to East Point, a new level ground will have been acquired sufficient to build a new city on, and to amply provide for the residential sites so urgently required in a city which is almost entirely built on an inclined plane of about 25 to 30 degrees. It would then be interesting to watch the contest of Praya versus Peak, which is sure to be raised from the proposed extension of the latter. That "Cloud-land" will ultimately yield to the advantages offered by sea-side residences, is almost a certainty, particularly more so, when the authorities think fit to remove the whole of the barracks and Naval Yard to the Kowloon Peninsula, a measure which ought to have been carried out years ago.

"THE fast and powerful steamer *Fama*," for so many years identified with the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company as a paddle wheel tug-boat, and which for the past three years has been laid up in the Company's premises at Kowloon for repairs and general reconstruction, made her trial trip yesterday, with highly favourable results. In her new outfit as a twin-screw steamer, the *Fama* ran over the measured mile at a speed of 12 knots an hour, her engines working smoothly and satisfactorily in every way, and without any appearance of heating, the indicated H.P. being 500. The engines and boilers have been constructed by the Dock Company at Kowloon, and with her hull, have been fitted and finished under the supervision of Lloyd's and the Government Surveyors. The steamer has had these extensive alterations carried out, in which every defective plate and rivet in the vessel's frame have been renewed.

With a view to her employment, in addition to "towing" business, as a "salvage" steamer, and possibly her first work will be in connection with the steamship *Argosy*, now ashore on the coast of Coochin-China. However, in the event of a purchaser turning up for this useful craft, we understand that the Dock Company are quite willing to enter into negotiations. The *Fama* has been transformed into a capital little ship, and should be a ready market amongst the Chinese, who are always on the lookout for handy and economical vessels of this class.

YOUNG Husband (year 1900)—"Well, did you succeed in getting a girl?" Young Wife—"Yes, I secured one finally, but, oh! John, at such a cost." "What were the terms?" "She is to receive \$50 a week if she doesn't like you, but she likes you I am to get a divorce and let her have you."

A BERLIN paper says "the sincerity of the Czar's desire for peace is not doubted, but it is known that the influences around him which he appears to be unable to resist, continue to work in the direction of war. The Czar is now guided largely by the advice of M. Sinovieff, Director of the Asiatic Department of Foreign Affairs. M. Sinovieff is a prominent Pan-Slavist, an old friend of M. Katkov, and also the inheritor of his political ideas. Subjected through personal influence to the war tendency of the majority of the Council of the Empire and to the anti-Germanic policy of the majority of the Ministry, it is now quite impossible for the Czar to retrace his steps which appear to be leading gradually but surely to a collision with the lately allied powers of Europe; nor do the Berlin and Vienna Governments expect the Emperor to retrace his steps. Despite their ostentatious efforts towards conciliation, and Bismarck's evident desire not to offend the Czar's susceptibilities, military activity is in full swing throughout Germany and Russia as if making preparations for war at no distant date."

THERE is a trading Company at work in Newcastle on Tyne called the "Phoenix merchant adventurers" which is making enormous profits by the introduction of merchandise from Northern Siberia by way of the Kara Sea. Professor Nordenskjöld is generally supposed to have opened up that route to the knowledge of European traders, but as a matter of fact, Captain Wiggins, an English merchant captain and trader had, in the steamer *Phoenix* been passing through the Kara Sea ten years before Nordenskjöld arrived here in Hongkong on his way home. Wiggins is doing a big thing in the wheat, leather, wool and butter line and has secured from the Russian Government a monopoly of the trade for three years. Wiggins has lately passed through St. Petersburg on his way home with large orders on British merchants. They were in fact, so important, that he left his steamer, the *Phoenix*, tied up in the River Yenisei awaiting the spring sun to thaw her out. The cargo he took out to Siberia was disposed of at enormous profit, and even bigger things are expected. It may not generally be known that the great river Yenisei stretches from the Kara Sea in the Arctic circle through some two thousand miles of voidland country into the confines of China, and that the sources of the great waterway have their perennial springs in the longitude of Singapore. As a sample of the goods in demand on the river to Mr. Sullivan, a partner in the firm, says he would undertake to sell a grand piano at a good profit, as a sample of Siberian civilization. He produced a photograph of a fashionable Siberian drawing-room as luxuriously fitted up as any in Europe. Many people could not believe that such luxuries were known on the other side of the Urals, and a toy telephone that was taken there some years ago, was regarded with derision by a Siberian merchant at Irkutsk who was found with a nobby one already fixed up in his study. It is said that China tea at Irkutsk is selling at 10s a pound and takes months to get there, whereas the *Phoenix*, if she clears the ice in the Kara sea, may get into the Yenisei in two weeks from Newcastle.

THE following particulars gleaned from the Educational report presented by the Inspector of Schools to the Legislative Council yesterday, may prove interesting as showing the Colony's progress in the educational line. The total number of schools subject to Government supervision in 1887 was 94, against 45 in 1877 and 13 in 1857; the total number of scholars being 5,974, against 3,144 and 700 respectively. Of the above number, 4,160 frequented "missionary grant-in-aid schools," while 1,814 attended the Government undenominational establishments. The Government expenditure in the educational department was \$43,070.91—a goodly sum which ought to be productive of capital results. There are five classes of Schools: Chinese, Romanized Chinese, Portuguese, Anglo-Chinese and English Schools. The first imparts a purely Chinese education; the second, European education in the Chinese language; the third class is composed of three Portuguese schools, with 244 scholars, and giving European education exclusively in the Portuguese language, and teaching neither English nor Chinese. This we think to be a peculiarly hybrid institution, like everything the Portuguese in this part of the world do, or attempt to do. We do not blame them for having their children taught their own language; but that this should be to the exclusion of the English or national language of the Colony, is an intolerable abuse and defiance of the local institutions; the Government ought to put a stop to such glaring abuse of the Grant-in-aid scheme. Whatever language be taught in these Portuguese schools, the study of English should be made compulsory, for the grant-in-aid is irretrievably withdrawn. The fourth class comprises eight Anglo-Chinese schools with 1,160 scholars; and the fifth, six schools with 688 scholars, and giving education exclusively in the English language. The total number of boys passed at the Government Central School, in 1887, was 275, from 384 pupils examined, or 97.65 per cent—a very flattering result for that institution. The subjects taught at this school are—Reading, Dictation, Arithmetic, Chinese into English, English into Chinese, Grammar, Geography, Map-drawing, Composition, Euclid, Algebra, History, Latin, General Intelligence, and Memorization. We think the range of studies comprised by these subjects, in a rather meagre list, for a Colony teeming with commerce, navigation, and industry. A sound industrial, commercial and engineering education ought to be imparted to the rising generation, and the Government ought to be called upon to support and promote for all manner of useful and economical vessels of this class.

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THE following particulars gleaned from the Educational report presented by the Inspector of Schools to the Legislative Council yesterday, may prove interesting as showing the Colony's progress in the educational line. The total number of schools subject to Government supervision in 1887 was 94, against 45 in 1877 and 13 in 1857; the total number of scholars being 5,974, against 3,144 and 700 respectively. Of the above number, 4,160 frequented "missionary grant-in-aid schools," while 1,814 attended the Government undenominational establishments. The Government expenditure in the educational department was \$43,070.91—a goodly sum which ought to be productive of capital results. There are five classes of Schools: Chinese, Romanized Chinese, Portuguese, Anglo-Chinese and English Schools. The first imparts a purely Chinese education; the second, European education in the Chinese language; the third class is composed of three Portuguese schools, with 244 scholars, and giving European education exclusively in the Portuguese language, and teaching neither English nor Chinese. This we think to be a peculiarly hybrid institution, like everything the Portuguese in this part of the world do, or attempt to do. We do not blame them for having their children taught their own language; but that this should be to the exclusion of the English or national language of the Colony, is an intolerable abuse and defiance of the local institutions; the Government ought to put a stop to such glaring abuse of the Grant-in-aid scheme. Whatever language be taught in these Portuguese schools, the study of English should be made compulsory, for the grant-in-aid is irretrievably withdrawn. The fourth class comprises eight Anglo-Chinese schools with 1,160 scholars; and the fifth, six schools with 688 scholars, and giving education exclusively in the English language. The total number of boys passed at the Government Central School, in 1887, was 275, from 384 pupils examined, or 97.65 per cent—a very flattering result for that institution. The subjects taught at this school are—Reading, Dictation, Arithmetic, Chinese into English, English into Chinese, Grammar, Geography, Map-drawing, Composition, Euclid, Algebra, History, Latin, General Intelligence, and Memorization. We think the range of studies comprised by these subjects, in a rather meagre list, for a Colony teeming with commerce, navigation, and industry. A sound industrial, commercial and engineering education ought to be imparted to the rising generation, and the Government ought to be called upon to support and promote for all manner of useful and economical vessels of this class.

THE Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Achilles*, from Liverpool, left Singapore for this port yesterday afternoon, and is due on the 24th inst.

THE April Criminal Sessions were opened this morning at the Supreme Court by Mr. J. Russell, Acting Chief Justice. The following jurors were empanelled: Messrs. H. Honer, F. J. Harner, R. S. Judah, M. J. Leon, W. Joffey, Lam Ah-mong and R. P. Dipple. The calendar was headed by Mak Allin, Li Ahing and Wong Afat, three chain-gang men undergoing various terms of imprisonment at the Victoria Gaol, who were charged with having escaped from the grasp of their watchful custodians. The jury easily disposed of them by a summary verdict of guilty, and the three run-aways now await their doom. Wong Afat was next rolled up on a charge of larceny and obtaining money by false pretences; as the jury were of opinion that money was a difficult thing to obtain even on true pretences, they unanimously found the prisoner, guilty. Wong Afat, the hero of the gold-nugget-trick, was next arraigned and confronted with his victims—two Chinese women, mistress and servant. The nuggets were exposed in Court and resembled pebbles rubbed with gold paper rather than the high metal the prisoner had asserted them to be. After a good deal of a cross fire was exchanged between prisoner and his witnesses, the jury found the former guilty, his lordship remarking that he had a very bad record against him in the Court annals; so Wong may look out for the coming thunder over his clever, tricky head. Li Ahing and Lam Ah-mong were next hauled up for burglary and receiving stolen goods. Both prisoners were found guilty, the first on the count of burglary, and the second on that of receiving stolen goods. His lordship then adjourned the Session till Monday next at 10.30 a.m. when sentence will be passed on the prisoners. The attendance of jurors will not be required.

THE CARGO-BOT COOLIES STRIKE.

At the Police Court this afternoon before Mr. Sercombe-Smith, four coolies were charged by the police with intimidation amongst cargo boat men yesterday in Hongkong harbour.

Chung Tat said—I am mistress of the cargo boat No. 307. Yesterday at 3 p.m. we took a load of cargo from a junk to a steamer at Jardine's Wharf, when the defendants came on the Wharf with about 10 others, and told me that after we had discharged our load to the steamer I must send my boat over to Sam-sui-oi. They said I must not take any more cargo. I said I would take my boat to the place they named, because I did not know what to do; then I said I was not going, but their party was stronger than mine and they took my boat in tow with a steam launch. My boat is now in charge of the police at Sam-sui-oi. The men came in tow while I was steering. I had two *toks* on board as my crew. The four defendants were on board the steam launch. I don't know which of them made fast the tow rope. They towed us a little distance away, and then a police boat came up and asked me what was the matter. I did not call out for the police, but I think my husband did, for he was on the Praya and saw what was going on. The police went on board the launch and so did I; and then the police ordered the men in the launch to tow us back to the wharf. The first three defendants were on board the launch, the name of which I do not know. Defendants asked no questions.

Pong Chow said—I am master of the steam launch *Yang Sui*. I saw the four defendants yesterday on board a boat that I was towing, at about 2.30 p.m. The first defendant engaged my launch to tow a vessel when we were lying near the Hin Kee shop, at our own wharf. He said she was a small cargo boat, and then we went away for the purpose of towing her. The first defendant came on board of my launch at the Hin Kee wharf and went with us. The complainant I saw yesterday was in her cargo-boat, and the first defendant gave orders about towing. The police boat coming up they asked us what was the matter, and on being told they made us turn back.

Corroborative evidence was given by one of the crew of the cargo-boat, who said the four defendants came on board their boat

